been ascertained by metes and bounds, is claimed that share is to be valued for the purpose of court fees at the market price which often far exceeds five times the assessment of the whole land. For instance, if a survey number or sub-number worth Rs. 500 bears an assessment of Rs. 8 and a $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ share is claimed, as is generally done in partition suits, that share is required to be valued at five times the proportionate assessment, *viz.*, $2 \times 5 =$ Rs. 10 and $1 \times 5 =$ Rs. 5. If practically the same or a less fractional portion which has been converted into a specified portion by metes and bounds, is claimed, such portion is to be valued at the market price which amounts to Rs. 250 or Rs. 125 respectively. This hardship may be remedied either by directing the valuation at five times the assessment rateably payable on such land, or if the market price of the portion claimed exceeds five times the assessment of the whole land, the court fee may then be levied at five times the assessment of the whole land.

Reply of Government.—The Government Notification is clear enough. But if any doubt exists about its interpretation a test case may be taken to the Chief Court.

SUBJECT No. 17.

Modification of the Infant Marriage Regulation.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishniah, Madappa and N. Srikantiah, Mysore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—According to Hindu medical books a girl is to be married at 16 and a boy at 20. According to the Hindu *Sastras* marriage is optional to a woman as well as to a man. Let it be enacted that the consummation of marriage before a girl is 16 years of age and of a boy before he is 20 years of age is penal. Let it also be enacted that the social persecution of a girl who remains unmarried is penal. If legislation was not expedient, *Panchayet Sabhas* might be constituted to settle such social questions.

Reply of Government.—No legislation is necessary.

SUBJECT No. 18.

(1) The Guardian and Wards Regulation.

(2) Legislation for the efficient management of minors' estates.

(1) Messrs. S. Seetharamaiya and S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Municipality.

(2) Mr. K. Sankaranarayana Rao, Nagar Sabha.

Summary of discussion.—(1) As the present minors rules are not comprehensive, the Guardian and Wards Regulation (British Indian Act VIII of 1890) may be introduced.

(2) Under the existing rules, unless persons interested in the welfare of minors come forward and apply for a certificate of guardianship, there is no chance of the interests of minors being safeguarded. Further the expense that an intending guardian has to incur, has a deterrent effect. The result is that minors' estates are allowed to go to waste.

An obligation may be imposed on Taluk Amildars and patels to report all such cases without the least delay, and Amildars may be directed to prepare inventories of all movables and to take charge of them pending orders

either of the District Judge or the Deputy Commissioner. A scheme may be formulated for the management of minors' estates by Government in cases in which competent relations are not available to undertake the work.

Reply of Government.—(1) A bill is before the Legislative Council.

(2) The member may forward for consideration a draft section embodying what is wanted to be done by the Revenue authorities in the case of minors left without natural guardians.

SUBJECT No. 19.

Introduction of the Bombay Mamlatdars Act.

Mr. Madappa, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Bombay Mamlatdars Act may be adapted and introduced into the Mysore State.

Some members spoke against the introduction of the measure and Mr. Madappa said that if village courts were introduced there would be no necessity for the measure.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 20.

The new Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Municipality.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 21.

Amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Madappa, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In British India facilities have been afforded to *inamdars* and others for the recovery of amounts due to them from Government by recourse to civil courts. A similar provision may be made in the Mysore Civil Procedure Code also. Executive authorities do not afford speedy relief.

Reply of Government.—Individual cases will receive attention at the hands of Government.

SUBJECT No. 22.

Introduction of the Transfer of Property Act.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Transfer of Property Act with the necessary changes suitable to the State may be introduced, as at present no law exists to determine the conditions of sale, mortgage, etc., of immovable property.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao spoke against the introduction of the measure as it would render the law exceedingly technical and cause very great trouble to people.

Reply of Government.—Noted for consideration.

SUBJECT No. 23.

The Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872).

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The amendments introduced into the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) by Act No. VI of 1899 may be adopted into the Mysore Regulation (Sections 16, 19A and 74).

Reply of Government.—Noted.